knitting
made easy

RED HEART YARNS

beginner basics
illustrated stitches
updated techniques

9 NEW PROJECTS

Knitting Made Easy

Using this Book

***Knitting Made Easy* is written for beginners, and features easy-to-understand diagrams and step-by-step instructions to illustrate knitting stitches and techniques. When you have mastered the basic techniques, try the projects included in this book—they're designed especially for beginners!**

Products
All of the projects in this book were designed and made with products from Coats & Clark—featuring **Red Heart** yarns.

General information is included about yarn, knitting needles and tools. We recommend reading through the book to become familiar with terminology before picking up your needles and yarn. When you're ready to knit, use a Medium Worsted Weight yarn (size 4 on the chart on the next page) and a pair of 5 mm (US-8) or 5.5 mm (US-9) knitting needles.

Diagrams and Instructions
Because knitting involves using both hands, it is usually not necessary to teach left handers a different technique. However, if you're having trouble, you might also try substituting "left" for "right" and "right" for "left" where applicable.

Visit www.redheart.com for more information and inspiration!

We also recommend these sites.
For additional patterns: www.coatsandclark.com
For magazine information: www.crochettoday.com
For television show information: www.knitandcrochettoday.com

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Learn to Knit

Yarn

Yarns are available in a variety of weights (weight refers to the thickness of the strand) and fiber contents. Yarn comes in either a long center-pull skein or a ball. The weight of the skein or ball and the total yardage is determined by the weight of the strand of yarn.

There are six standard yarn weight groups determined by the Craft Yarn Council of America, and the weights are denoted with a number and symbol.

Quantities of yarn stated are based on standard measurements and should be considered approximate. It is always best to buy an extra few ounces (or a whole skein) of yarn to make sure you have enough.

Yarn Weight Symbol & Category Names	1 **Super Fine**	2 **Fine**	3 **Light**	4 **Medium**	5 **Bulky**	6 **Super Bulky**
Type of Yarns in Category	Sock, Fingering, Baby	Sport, Baby	DK, Light Worsted	Worsted, Afghan, Aran	Chunky, Craft, Rug	Bulky, Roving
Knit Gauge Range* in Stockinette Stitch to 4 inches	27–32 sts	23–26 sts	21–24 sts	16–20 sts	12–15 sts	6–11 sts
Recommended Needle in Metric Size Range	2.25–3.25 mm	3.25–3.75 mm	3.75–4.5 mm	4.5–5.5 mm	5.5–8 mm	8 mm and larger
Recommended Needle U.S. Size Range	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	9 to 11	11 and larger
Crochet Gauge* Ranges in Single Crochet to 4 inch	21–32 sts	16–20 sts	12–17 sts	11–14 sts	8–11 sts	5–9 sts
Recommended Hook in Metric Size Range	2.25–3.5 mm	3.5–4.5 mm	4.5–5.5 mm	5.5–6.5 mm	6.5–9 mm	9 mm and larger
Recommended Hook U.S. Size Range	B–1 to E–4	E–4 to 7	7 to I–9	I–9 to K–10½	K–10½ to M–13	M–13 and larger

Dye Lots

Yarns are available in many different thicknesses, twists and finishes. For best results, we recommend that you use the yarn specified in the instructions. Be sure to purchase all the yarn you need for a single project at the same time, as different dye lots may vary subtly in shading and this will show on the finished item. If you are combining different types of yarn in the same project, make sure they have similar washing instructions. Care instructions are found on the product label—follow them carefully. And always make sure you make a swatch to measure the gauge—more on that later.

Yarn Record

Keep the ball bands from yarn to use as reference. Pin the band to the gauge swatch and keep them both together with any remaining yarn from the project. Also include spare buttons and any extra trim used in the project, and tuck everything in a labeled zip-close plastic bag. This way, you'll be able to check the washing instructions of the yarn, and you'll always have extra materials on hand for repairs.

Equipment

Knitting needles are used in pairs to produce a flat knitted fabric and come in a range of sizes based on the diameter. They are usually made from aluminum or plastic, but are also available in wood and bamboo. Because all of the working stitches are "live" and are held on the needles as you work, knitting needles come in two standard lengths—10" and 14".

Circular and double-pointed needles are used to produce a tubular fabric (such as hats, socks and traditional Aran sweaters). Circular needles consist of short needles that are attached to each end of a flexible cable. Circular needles can also be used for flat knitted projects. As a matter of fact, some people prefer using them for all of their knitting. Double-pointed needles, as their name implies, are short needles with points on each ends, and are usually sold in sets of four or five.

If you are having difficulty obtaining gauge or working smoothly with a particular type of yarn, consider changing the *type* of needles you are using. Try several different needle styles to find what you're most often comfortable with.

Accessories

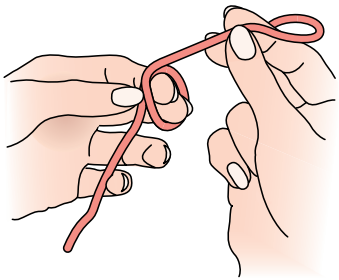
Cable needles are short double-pointed needles that are used to temporarily hold stitches when knitting cables. A cable needle may be shaped like the letter "J" or it may be straight with a groove or bump in the center (sometimes referred to as a "flying goose") to prevent the stitches from slipping off.

Stitch holders resemble large coil-less safety pins and are used to hold stitches when they are not being worked (such as a neckline where the stitches will be picked up at finishing to make the neck band).

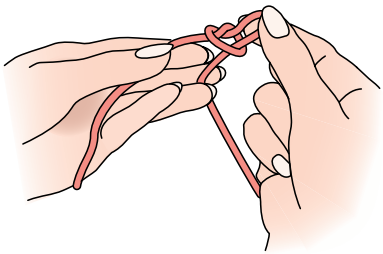
Other miscellaneous tools include stitch markers, yarn needles, gauge checkers, measuring tapes and yarn pins.

Making a Slip Knot

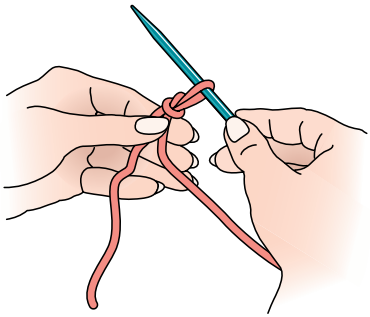
A slip knot is the starting point for just about everything you'll do in knitting. It is also the basis for all casting on methods.



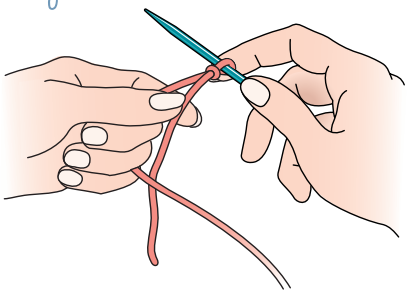
1. Make a circle with yarn or thread.



2. Pull a loop through the circle.



3. Insert the needle into the loop.



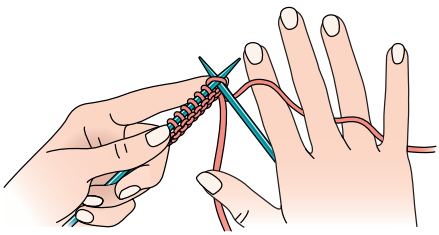
4. Pull the loop gently and evenly to tighten and slide the knot up to the needle.

Holding the Needles

The right needle is held as if holding a knife. The left needle is held lightly in the same position, with the needle tips pointing toward each other.

Holding the Yarn

There are various methods of winding the yarn around the fingers to control the tension and produce even stitches. This method works well once you are comfortable making stitches.



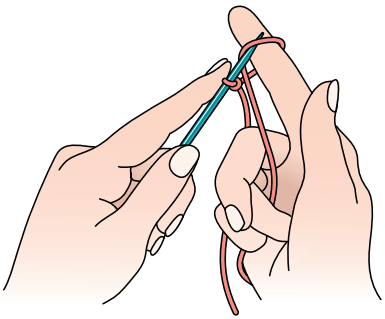
Holding the yarn in your right hand, pass it between the third finger and the pinky. Wind the yarn over the third finger, under the second finger and over the index finger. Winding the yarn around your fingers creates the tension that is necessary for producing even knitting.

Casting On

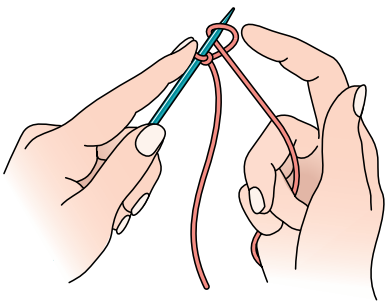
There are many ways to cast on—here are two popular methods.

Backwards Loop Method

This is the easiest method of casting on, but the edge might not be suitable for all projects.



1. With the slip knot on the needle, wrap yarn around your index finger as shown. Insert tip of needle in loop.

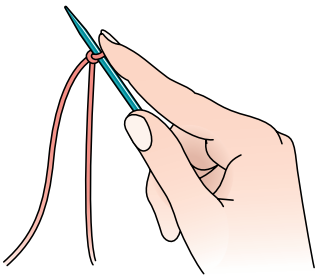


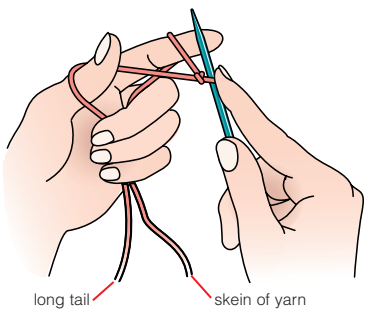
2. Remove finger and pull yarn gently to snug loop around needle. If loops on needle are too tight, you will not be able to knit into these stitches, so practice until loops are consistent.

Long-Tail Cast On (also called Thumb Method)

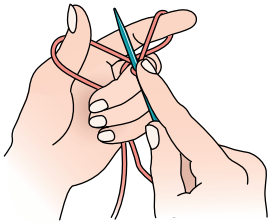
This method of casting on produces a very elastic edge, which is particularly useful when followed by garter stitch or stockinette stitch.

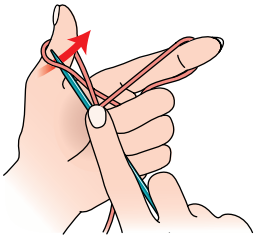
1. Check the number of stitches the pattern requires to be cast on. Measure approximately 1" of yarn for each stitch and make a slip knot at this point. For example, if the pattern calls for you to cast on 100 stitches, pull out approximately 100" of yarn. For this method of casting on, it is always better to err on the side of pulling out too much yarn rather than too little!



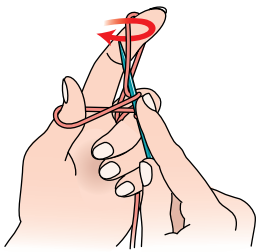


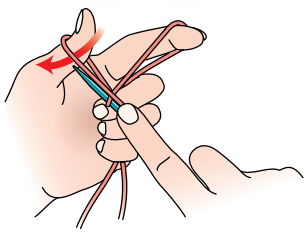
Hold the needle with the slip knot in your right hand,and hold the ball end of the yarn parallel to the needle. * Wind the loose end of the yarn around your left thumb from front to back.

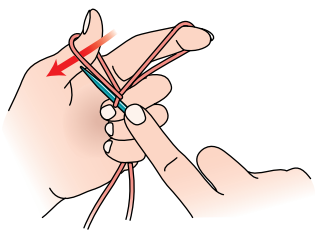




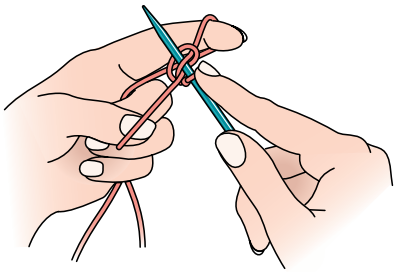
2. Insert the needle through the yarn on your thumb.



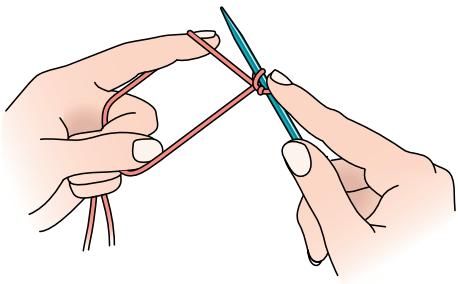




3. With your right index finger, wrap the ball end of the yarn over the needle point.



4. Pull a loop through to form the first stitch.



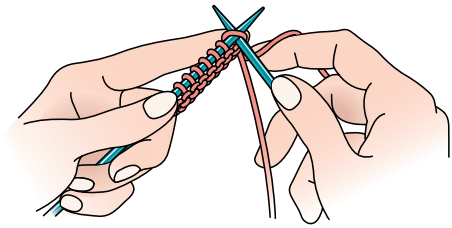
5. Remove your left thumb from the yarn and pull the loose end to tighten the stitch against the needle.

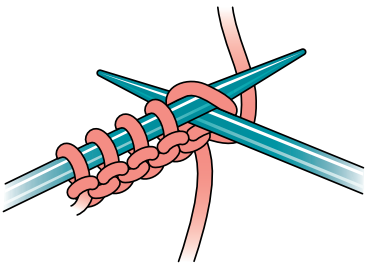
Repeat from * until the required number of stitches has been cast on.

Basic Stitches

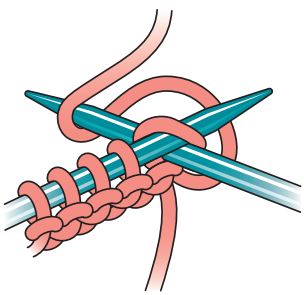
Knit Stitches (K)

Once the stitches are cast on, knitting is just a process of transferring the loops from one needle to another.

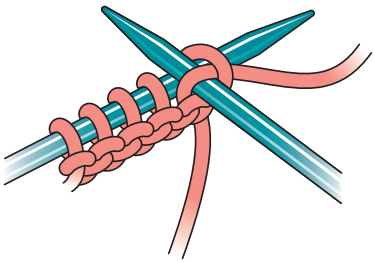




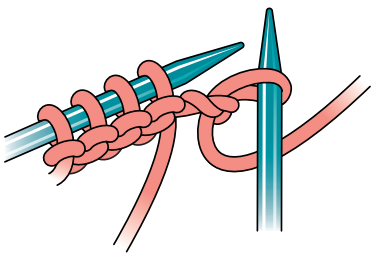
1. Hold the needle with the cast on stitches in the left hand. With the yarn at the back of the work, insert the right needle from left to right through the front of the first stitch on the left needle.



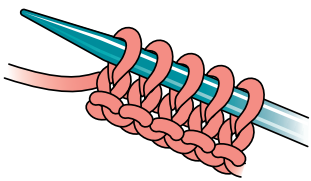
2. Wrap the yarn from left to right over the tip of the right needle.



3. Pull the yarn back through the stitch, forming a loop on the right needle.

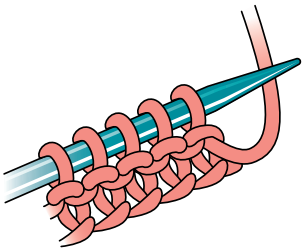


4. Slide the original stitch off the left needle.



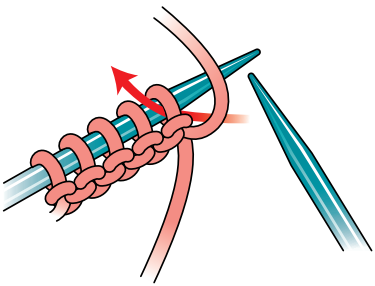
To knit the entire row, repeat Steps 1-4 until all the stitches are transferred to the right needle.

Turn the work and place the needle with the stitches on it to the left hand to start the next row.

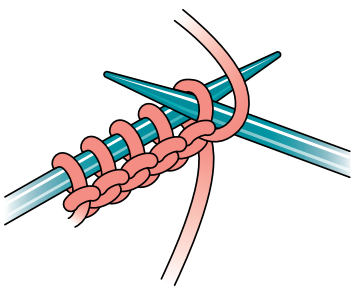


When knitting every row (also known as garter stitch), both sides of the fabric will have raised horizontal stitches.

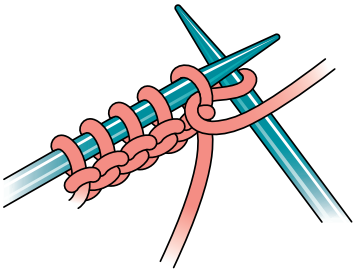
Purl Stitches (P)



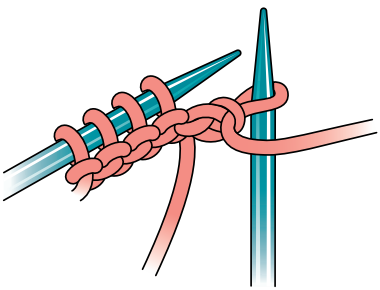
1. With the yarn at the front of the work, insert the tip of the right needle from right to left through the front of the first stitch on the left needle.



2. Wrap the yarn from the right to left over the tip of the right needle.

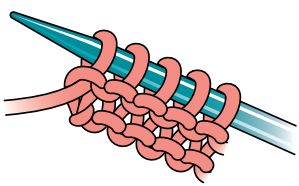


3. Pull the yarn back through the stitch, forming a loop on the right needle.



4. Slide the stitch off the left needle.

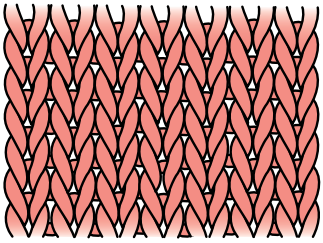
To purl the entire row, repeat Steps 1-4 until all the stitches are transferred to the right needle.



Turn the work and place the needle with the stitches on it to the left hand to start the next row.

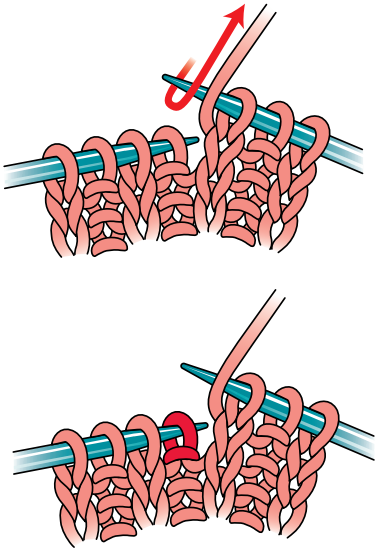
Purling every row is also considered garter stitch and makes ridges on both sides of the knitted fabric. Purling is most often used with knit stitches as you will see in the following stitch patterns.

Stockinette Stitch (St st)
Stockinette stitch is the most familiar type of knitted fabric and is comprised of alternating knit and purl rows.



In stockinette stitch, the knit rows are the right side of the work and each stitch resembles a "V". In reverse stockinette stitch, the purl rows are the right side of the work.

Single Rib (K1, P1)
Ribbing forms a stretchy fabric and is usually found at the bottoms of sweaters and sleeves, neckbands, hat brims and mitten cuffs. When worked as edgings, ribbing is generally worked with smaller needles than the main body of the garment to keep the edges firm and elastic.



1. Knit a stitch. Bring the yarn forward to the front of the work between the left and right needle. Purl the next stitch.

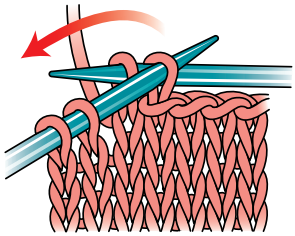
2. Return the yarn to the back of the work between the needles. Knit the next stitch.

Repeat Steps 1 and 2 until all stitches are transferred to the right needle. Stitches that are knit on one row should be purled on the next row and vice versa.

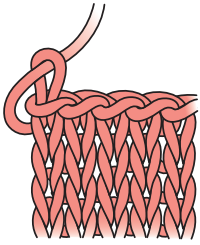
Binding off

Always bind off in pattern. If working in stockinette stitch, this means you will bind off by working all knit stitches if a knit row faces you and purling all the stitches if a purl row faces you. If you are working in ribbing, bind off as if you were continuing to rib. Most other patten stitches can also be followed during the course of binding off.

Binding off



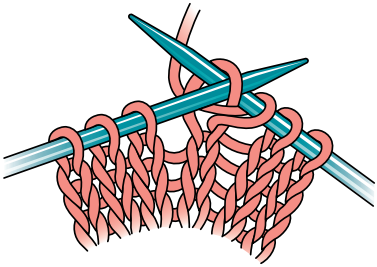
1. Knit the first two stitches. * Using the tip of the left needle, lift the first stitch on the right needle up and over the second stitch and drop it off the needle. Knit the next stitch. Repeat from the * until all the stitches have been worked and only one stitch remains on the right needle.



2. Cut the yarn, leaving an 8" end for weaving in. Pull the end of the yarn through the last stitch on the right needle and tug it gently to fasten off the last stitch.

Increasing and Decreasing

Increasing One Stitch (inc)

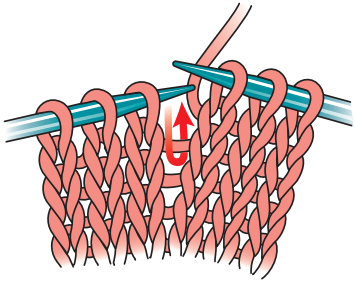


On a knit row, work into the front and back of the next stitch: knit into the stitch and before slipping it off the left needle, twist the right needle behind the left and knit the same stitch again through the back loop. Slide the original stitch off the left needle—there are now two stitches on the right needle made from the original one.

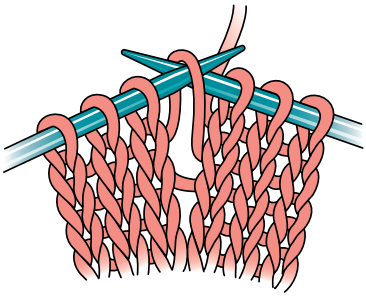
On a purl row, the method of increasing is similar. Purl into the front of the next stitch, then purl into the back of it before sliding it off the left needle.

Making a Stitch (M1)

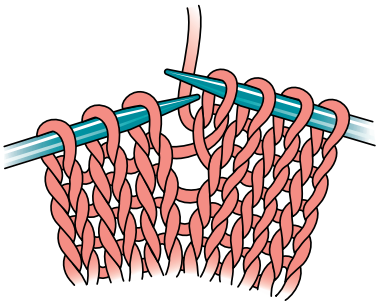
Another form of increasing is to work into the strand between two stitches.



1. Insert the right needle from front to back under the horizontal strand that runs between the stitch on the right needle and the stitch on the left needle.



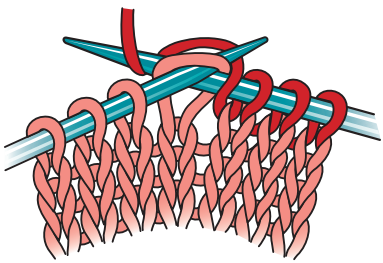
2. Insert the left needle under this strand through the back loop.



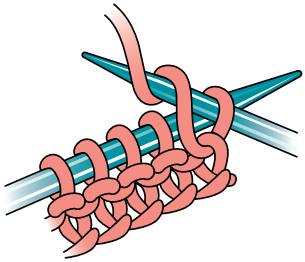
3. Knit through the back of the strand to twist the new stitch and prevent a small hole.

Eyelet Increases or Yarn Overs (yo)

An extra stitch can also be formed by making a loop wrapped around the right needle between two stitches which is then knitted or purled on subsequent rows. This wrap forms a small hole which is used as a decorative touch.



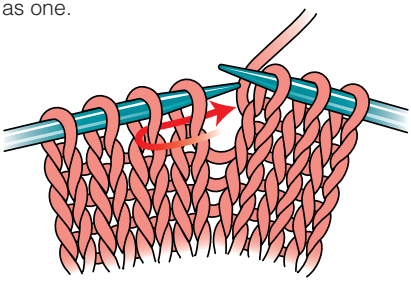
A yarn over between two knit stitches: Bring the yarn forward as if to purl a stitch, then wrap the yarn over the top of the needle and knit the next stitch.



A yarn over between two purl stitches: Take the yarn over the top of the right needle, then between the two needles to the front again; purl the next stitch.

Decreasing One Stitch (dec)

The simplest method of decreasing is to simply knit or purl two stitches together as one.

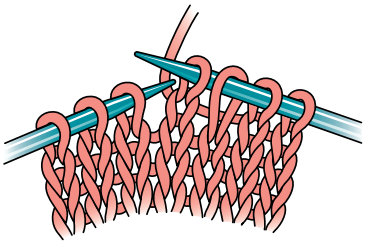


On a knit row, insert the tip of the right needle from left to right through two stitches instead of one, then knit them together as one stitch. This is called knit two together (K2tog).

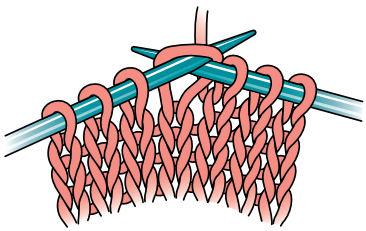
On a purl row, insert the tip of the right needle from right to left through two stitches instead of one, then purl them together as one stitch. This is called purl two together (P2tog).

Slip Stitches

It is often necessary to slip (sl) a stitch from one needle to the other without actually knitting or purling it. This method is often used in shaping or within a stitch pattern and can be worked two ways.



Unless otherwise specified, slip the stitch as if to purl. "Slip the next stitch purlwise" is where the right needle is inserted into the next stitch on the left needle as if to purl, but with the yarn still in back of the work. This method is used when the stitch is worked on the following row.



Slipping a stitch knitwise is done by inserting the needle as if to knit. This method causes the stitch to be twisted which can become a feature of a stitch pattern.

To slip purlwise, insert the right needle into the next stitch on the left needle as if to purl.

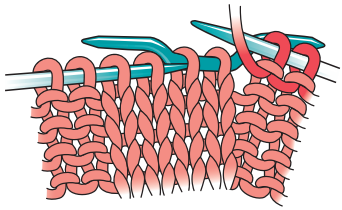
Instructions for slipping stitches vary for different stitch patterns, so be sure to follow your pattern to slip knitwise or purlwise.

Cable Stitches

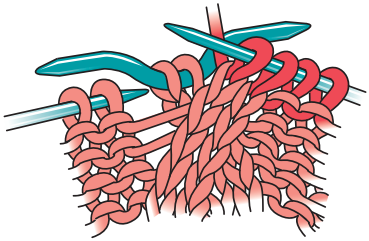
Whether simple or complex, cable patterns add depth and texture to your knitting, and they are easy to learn. Use a cable needle to cross one group of stitches over another, or move them across the background fabric. Your pattern instructions will give you details on how to place and cross the cables.

Cable 4 Back (C4B)

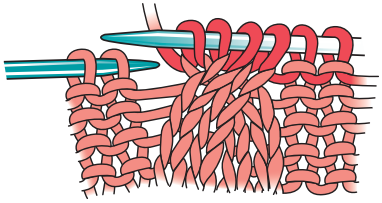
This basic cable consists of four stitches in stockinette stitch against a reverse stockinette stitch background.



1. On a right side row, work to the position of the cable panel and slip the next two stitches to the cable needle.



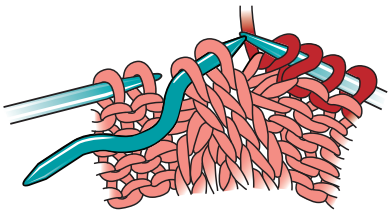
2. Hold the stitches on the cable needle at the back of the work. Knit the next two stitches from left needle.



3. Now knit the two stitches from the cable needle to form a cable that twists to the right.

Cable 4 Front

On a right side row, work to the position of the cable panel and slip the next two stitches to the cable needle. Hold the stitches on the cable needle at the front of the work. Knit the next two stitches from left needle.



Now knit the two stitches from the cable needle to form a cable that twists to the left.

Joining New Yarn

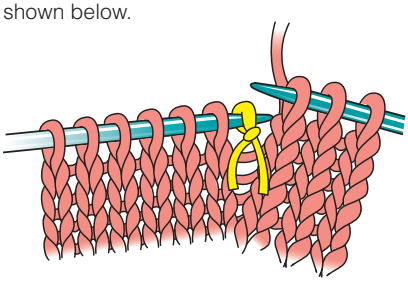
To prevent unsightly knots, join new yarn at the beginning of a row wherever possible. To make a perfect join at the end of a row, simply drop the old yarn and start the next row with the new yarn. After working a few stitches, tie the old and new ends in a secure knot. Weave in the yarn ends at finishing. If it is impossible to avoid joining new yarn in the middle of a row, try one of these two methods.

Drop the old yarn when 6" remain. Start work with the new yarn, leaving a 6" end. After a few more inches of knitting have been completed, individually thread the ends through a yarn needle and weave them back and forth for a few inches to secure.

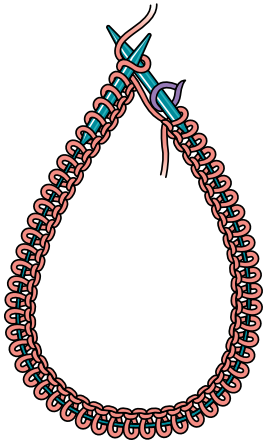
Another method to join yarn is the splice method. When 4" or so of the old yarn remains, pick up the new yarn and work with both yarns until the old yarn runs out. When working the next row, work each doubled stitch as one.

Using Markers

Stitch markers are necessary to denote special stitch panels, to mark armholes when making drop-shoulder garments or to mark the beginning or end of a round in circular knitting. Plastic markers can be purchased, or you can make your own using contrasting yarn as shown below.



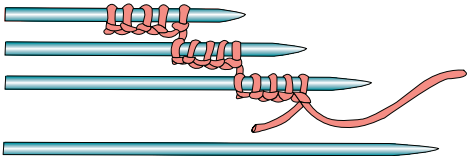
Make a slip knot in a short piece of contrasting yarn to form a loop. Place marker on needle. On the following rows or rounds, slip the marker from needle to needle on every row until the pattern is established and you no longer need the marker.



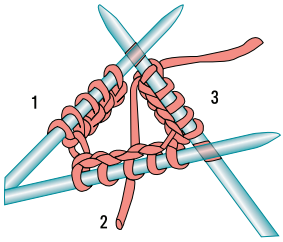
For circular knitting, you may want to leave the marker in place throughout, moving it up as you complete each row.

Knitting with Four Needles

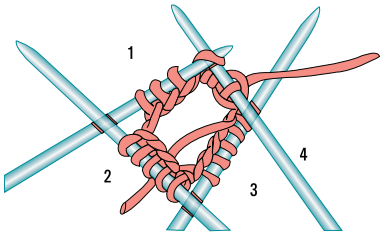
Knitting with four double-point needles forms a seamless piece in areas that are too small for circular needles, such as socks and mittens. Double-point needles are have points on both ends, allowing the stitches to slide off either end so that you can knit in the round.



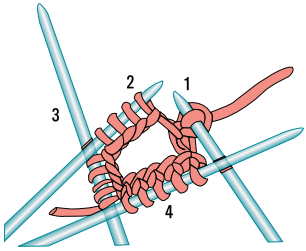
1. Cast on the required number of stitches onto one of the four needles, then evenly divide the stitches onto three needles (or divide them as directed in the pattern instructions).



2. Arrange the three needles into a triangle, being careful to not twist the stitches. The cast on edge should lie on the inside edge of the triangle.



3. With the empty needle, knit the first stitch of needle 1 (the first cast on stitch), pulling yarn tight to avoid a hole between the needles. Continue across the row until needle 1 is empty.



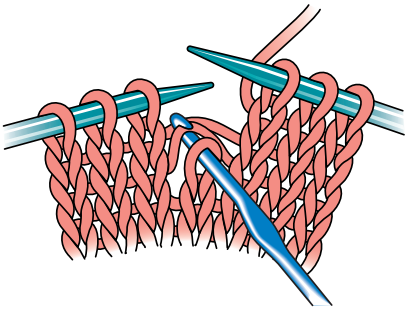
4. With needle 1, knit the first stitch of needle 2 and work same as step 3. Continue in this manner across each needle and for each round, being sure to mark the beginning of each round with a stitch marker.

Tip: To prevent "ladders" between the needles, give the yarn a firm tug when working the second stitch on each needle. This will tighten the first stitch of the working needle and the last stitch of the last needle and will help prevent holes.

Correcting Dropped Stitches

A dropped stitch need not be devastating—it's an easy problem to fix if you catch it within a few rows of the drop. If you don't see it until several inches have been worked, there will not be enough yarn around the dropped stitches to correct the problem, and the best solution is to unravel the knitting back to the dropped stitch and reknit these rows.

The easiest method to pick up a dropped stitch is to use a crochet hook. Work with the knit side facing you (turn the work over if you need to because of pattern stitches).



Insert the hook into the free stitch from the front. With the hook pointing up, catch the first strand of the ladder from above it and pull it through the stitch on the hook. Continue in this manner until you've worked up through the rows and then replace the stitch on the left needle, being careful not to twist it. If you've found more than one dropped stitch, secure the others with a safety pin until you are ready to pick them up.

Working from a Pattern

Before picking up needles and yarn, sit down and read through the pattern. Patterns are written in a language of their own, and this will help you become familiar with special stitches and abbreviations. Although not all publications use the same abbreviations, the terminology will become familiar with a read-through.

Abbreviations

These are standard abbreviations that may appear in this booklet. Any abbreviations specific to a pattern will be given at the beginning of the pattern.

beg … begin(ning)
CA, CB, CC, etc. … Color A, B, C, etc.
dec … decrease
inc … increase
K … knit
mm … millimeter
P … purl
pat … pattern
psso … pass slipped stitch over
rem … remaining
rep … repeat
rnd(s) … round(s)
RS … right side
sk … skip
sl … slip
st … stitch(es)
St st … stockinette stitch (knit RS rows, Purl WS rows)
tog … together
WS … wrong side
yo … yarn over
*, **, + or ++ … repeat whatever follows the *, **, + or ++ as indicated
[ ] … work instructions in brackets the number of times indicated

Pattern Repeats and Multiples

Most stitch patterns are made up of sets of stitches that are repeated across the row, and a certain number of rows that are repeated throughout the length of the fabric. If the pattern is symmetrical, it is important that each row begins and ends in the same way to balance the row. This ensures that when a seam is joined, the pattern matches on either side of the seam.

A pattern repeat within knitting instructions is contained within brackets or follows an asterisk *. The extra stitches not included in the pattern repeat are there to balance the row or make it symmetrical and are only worked once. To work out the number of stitches in a pattern repeat, simply add together the number of stitches within the brackets or after the asterisk.

Numbers or instructions in square brackets [ ] should be repeated as stated after the brackets.

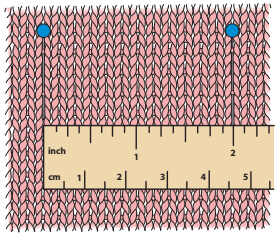
Numbers in parentheses ( ) refer to changes for sizing.

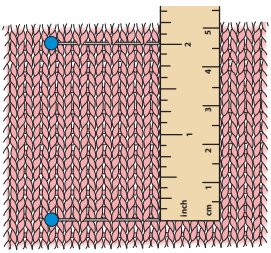
Gauge

Gauge is the number of stitches (and spaces) per inch and the number of rows (or rounds) per inch. In many patterns, gauge is specified over 4".

Your gauge and the gauge specified in the pattern must be the same so that your project will be the correct size. This is especially crucial for projects that must fit. Before starting your project, take the time to make a gauge swatch.

To check gauge, using the same yarn, needles and pattern stitch specified in the instructions, make a swatch that is approximately 6" square. Work in pattern for about 6", and then bind off. Let the swatch relax for a bit, and then flatten it without stretching to measure.





Using pins, mark off a section of stitches in the center of the swatch that measures 4" square. Count the number of stitches and rows in this 4" section. If they match the gauge, you can start right in on your pattern.

If you have too few stitches, you are working too loosely—change to smaller needles and make another swatch. If you have too many stitches, you are working too tightly—change to larger needles. Keep making swatches and experimenting with needle sizes until you obtain the specified gauge.

Finishing

The importance of proper finishing should never be overlooked. Take time and care when completing your pieces. Many projects only need minor blocking to complete.

Blocking

Many yarns benefit from light blocking. How you block your project will depend on the yarn you use and the type of project. Many projects created by beginners only need light blocking.

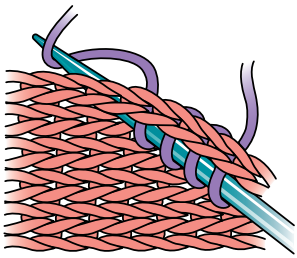
Acrylic, manmade or novelty yarns should be wet blocked. Simply wet the pieces with water until very damp (but not dripping). Pin the pieces to shape in a place where they can sit undisturbed until thoroughly dry. Unpin and finish.

Steam blocking is safe for wool and most natural fibers, especially pieces knit from cotton, which tend to lose their shape when wet. Take care with steam or pressing acrylic fibers. Pin pieces to their measurements. Using a handheld steamer or a steam iron, hold the steamer nozzle or iron over the piece and allow the steam to thoroughly penetrate and relax the fibers. Do not touch the hot nozzle or iron to the fibers. Allow the pieces to dry thoroughly, unpin and finish.

Damp blocking is recommended for delicate fibers. Shape and pin dry pieces as for steam blocking. Mist lightly with water in a spray bottle. Allow the pieces to dry thoroughly.

Picking Up Stitches

When the main part of a project is finished, sometimes it is necessary to pick up stitches around an edge to create a border such as a neckband.



To pick up stitches, hold the work with the right side facing you in your left hand. Hold the needle and yarn in your right hand and work from right to left. Insert the needle into the first row from the edge and wrap the yarn around the tip of the needle. Pull the yarn through and leave it on the right needle, creating a stitch. The pattern instructions may specify how many stitches to pick up or they may instruct you to pick up stitches evenly. When working along the cast on or bind of edge, pick up a stitch through both loops of each stitch. When working along the edge of rows, a rule of thumb is to pick up three stitches for every four rows. Check frequently to be sure the knitting is not puckered (too few stitches picked up) or stretched (too many stitches picked up).

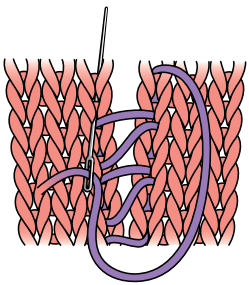
When picking up stitches along a side edge, pick up the stitch between the first and second stitch of the row—a whole stitch in from the edge. For bulky or super bulky yarn, it may be necessary to work into the first stitch, a half stitch in from the edge. Be consistent with how you pick up stitches.

Assembly

Use a yarn needle and the same yarn you have used for the project to sew the seams. If the yarn is bulky or textured, use a finer, smooth yarn in a matching color.

Mattress Stitch Seam

1. With the right sides facing, lay the pieces flat with edges next to each other. Insert the needle between the first and second stitches on the first row. Slide the needle under two rows, then bring it back to the front between the first and second stitch of the row.



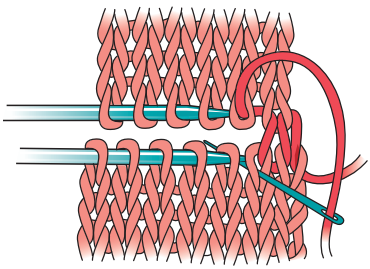
2. On the opposite side and, working under two rows throughout, repeat this zig-zag process, taking the needle under the strands that correspond exactly to the other side and going into the hole that the last stitch on that side came of, being careful not to miss any rows.

The secret to the Mattress Stitch is to keep the seam elastic by working very loosely for a few inches, and then pulling the sewing yarn so that the stitches pull together. Give the seam a little tug from the top and bottom to add a bit of stretch back in.

Grafting

Grafting invisibly joins two pieces through the live working stitches. This technique is frequently used to close the toe of socks or the tips of mittens.

With right sides facing you, lay the pieces to be joined with the needles parallel. Each needle must have the same number of stiches. Cut the working yarn, leaving a long end, and thread this end through a yarn needle. Place the needle with the yarn end at the back.



1. Insert the needle as if to purl in the first stitch of front needle. Pull yarn through, leaving the stitch on the needle.

2. Insert the needle as if to knit into the first stitch of back needle. Pull yarn through, leaving the stitch on the needle.

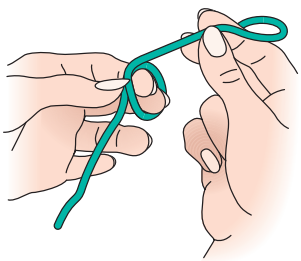
3. Insert the yarn needle as if to knit in the first stitch of the front needle (the same stitch as before) and slide this stitch off the needle. Insert the yarn needle into the next stitch on the front needle as if to purl, but leave the stitch on the needle.

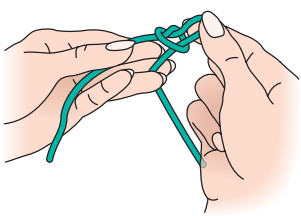
4. Insert the yarn needle as if to purl in the next stitch on the back needle, and slide this stitch off the needle. Insert the yarn needle in next stitch on back needle as if to knit. Pull the yarn through, but leave this stitch on the needle.

Continue repeating step 3 and 4 until all stitches are grafted, pulling carefully as you work. When last stitch is worked, weave in remaining end.

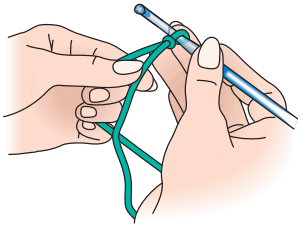
Chain Crochet Ties

A crocheted chain can be attached to an edge and serve as ties, as for the Baby Love Sweater on page 33.

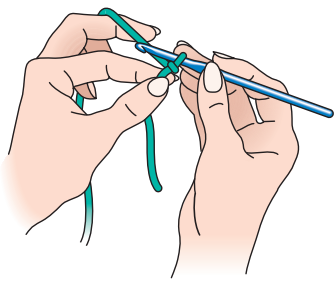




1. To make a chain, start with a slip knot. Make a circle with yarn, then pull a loop through it.



2. Insert the hook in the loop. Pull gently to close the loop and slide the knot up to the hook.



3. Wrap yarn from back to front over the hook; draw the yarn through to form a new loop without tightening up the previous one. Repeat until chain is length desired.

1 on the double scarf

Designed by Heather Lodinsky

Using two colors of yarn held together as one gives this scarf nice texture and makes it quicker to knit, too.

Instructions

Scarf measures 6½" wide x 54" long.

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 1 ball each of 2 colors.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Soft Yarn™"** in 9440 Lt Grey Heather and 9520 Seafoam.

Knitting Needles: 9mm (US 13).

Extras: Yarn needle.

GAUGE: 12 sts = 4"; 20 rows = 4" in pat with 1 strand of each color held together. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

With 1 strand of each color held together as one, cast on 20 sts. Knit 8 rows. Now work in pat as follows:

Row 1 (Right Side): Knit.

Rows 2 and 3: Knit 4, purl 12, knit 4.

Row 4: Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-4 for pat until approximately 52" from beg, end by working Row 4.

Knit 8 rows. Bind off. Weave in ends.

2 warm hat & scarf

Designed by Kathy Sasser

This wintry set is perfect for new knitters. Basic knit and purl stitches are combined with the easiest of decrease stitches.

Instructions

HAT

Hat Circumference: 20½ (22¼, 23)".

Directions are for size Small; changes for Medium and Large are in parentheses.

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 1 skein color desired.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Super Saver®"** in 382 Country Blue.

Knitting Needles: 3.75mm (US 5) and 4.5mm (US 7).
Extras: Yarn needle, split-lock stitch marker, 4" x 4" cardboard.

GAUGE: 18 sts = 4"; 24 rows = 4" in St st with larger needles. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

With smaller needles, cast on 94 (102, 106) sts.
Row 1 (Right Side): K1, * K1, P1; rep from * to last st; K1.
Row 2: P1, * K1, P1; rep from * to last st; P1.
Repeat Rows 1 and 2 until 3" from beginning, end by working Row 2. Place a marker in any st of the last row. Change to larger needles and work in pattern as follows:
Rows 1 and 3 (Right Side): Knit.
Rows 2 and 4: Purl.
Rows 5 and 7: Knit.
Rows 6 and 8: P1, K to last st; P1.
Rows 9-12: Repeat Rows 1-4.
Row 13: K1, * K2, P1, K1; rep from * to last st; K1.
Row 14: P1, * K1, P1; rep from * to last st; P1.
Row 15: K1, * P1, K3; rep from * to last st; K1.
Row 16: Purl.
Row 17: Knit.
Row 18: Purl.
Rows 19-24: Repeat Rows 13-18.
Rows 25-28: Repeat Rows 5-8.
Now work even in St st, beg K row, until 5 (5½, 6)" above stitch marker, end by working a P row. Remove marker.
Shape Crown-Next Row: K1, * P2, K2tog; repeat from * to last st; K1 – 71 (77, 80) sts.
Next Row: P1, K to last st; P1.
Next Row: K1, * P1, P2tog; rep from * to last st; K1 – 48 (52, 54) sts.
Next Row: * K2tog; rep from * across – 24 (26, 27) sts.
Next Row: P0 (0, 1), * P2tog; rep from * across – 12 (13, 14) sts.
Cut yarn leaving an 18" end. Thread end into yarn needle, weave through remaining sts, draw up firmly, fasten securely.
FINISHING: Sew back seam using mattress stitch (page 18) taking up a whole stitch from each side.
Tassel (Make 2): Cut one 20" length and one 10" length of yarn and set aside. Wrap yarn around cardboard 48 times. Slide the 20" length of yarn under the wraps of yarn at one edge of the cardboard and tie securely. Cut wraps at opposite edge of

cardboard. Tie the 10" length around tassel about 1" down from the top. Thread the ends from this length into the yarn needle and bring to center of tassel to hide. Twist together top tie ends and secure to center top of hat. Trim ends of tassel evenly.

SCARF

Scarf measures 6½" wide x 42" long.

Materials:
Medium weight yarn: 1 skein color desired.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Super Saver®"** in 382 Country Blue.

Knitting Needles: 6mm (US 10).
Extras: Yarn needle.

GAUGE: 15 sts = 4"; 28 rows = 4" in Garter stitch (Knit every row). **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the gauge.**

Cast on 24 sts.
Knit every row until 42" from beginning.
Bind off loosely.
Weave in ends.

3 moss stitch mitts

Designed by Nazanin S. Fard

New to knitting? This fingerless glove set is for trying double pointed needles!

Instructions

Length of mitts measures 6½"; circumference measures 7 (8)".

Directions are for woman's size Small/Medium; changes for size Medium/Large are in parentheses. These gloves are worked on four needles. The cuff is in k1, p1 rib and the body of the gloves are in moss stitch (also called seed stitch). As a result, both gloves are worked the same. There is no right or left hand glove.

Materials:

Light weight yarn: 1 skein color desired.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Sport"** in 816 Wedgewood Blue.

Double Pointed Knitting Needles: 4.5mm (US 7).

Extras: Split lock stitch marker, yarn needle.

GAUGE: 20 sts = 4"; 40 rnds =4" in Moss Stitch. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

PATTERN STITCHES:
K1, P1 Ribbing (Worked over an even number of stitches):
Rnd 1 and Every Round: * K1, P1; rep from * around.
Repeat round 1 for K1, P1 ribbing.

Moss Stitch (Worked over an even number of stitches):
Rnd 1: * P1, K1; repeat from * around.
Rnd 2: * K1, P1; repeat from * around.
Repeat Rnds 1 and 2 for Seed stitch.

GLOVE (Make 2): Cast on 36 (42) sts evenly divided onto 3 needles: 12 (14) sts per needle. Join to work in the round, making sure the sts are not twisted. Place a marker in the first st of the first needle to mark the beginning of the round. (See page 12-13.)

Work in K1, P1 Ribbing for 2¼". Now work in Moss Stitch for 1½", or until 3¾" from beginning.

Thumb Opening: Work in Moss stitch over first 16 (19) sts, bind off next 4 sts, work in Moss Stitch to end of round.

Next Round: Work in Moss Stitch over first 16 (19) sts, turn, cast on 4 sts, turn, work in Moss Stitch to end of round.

Work even in Moss Stitch until 6½" from beginning. Bind off in pattern.

4 garter & lace wrap

Designed by Mary Jane Protus

This shoulder-warming wrap features lacy stripes that are the result of yarn overs.

Instructions

Wrap measures 15" x 54".

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 3 skeins color desired.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Soft Yarn™"** in 1882 Toast.

Knitting Needles: 5.5mm (US 9).

Extras: Yarn needle.

GAUGE: 14 sts = 4"; 32 rows = 4" in pat. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

Cast on 53 sts. Knit 3 rows.

Row 1: K3, * yo, P2tog, K3; rep from * across.

Row 2: K3, * yo, P the next st and the next yo together, K3; rep from * across.

Repeat Row 2 for pat until 53½" from beg.

Next Row: K3, * K1, K in back loop of the next yo, K3; rep from * across. Knit 2 rows. Bind off loosely.

With yarn needle, weave in ends.

5 sport socks for her

Designed by Kathy Wesley

Knitting on double pointed needles in the round may seem awkward at first, but sock knitting often becomes addictive.

Instructions

Sock foot length measures 9 (9¾, 10½)".

See Knitting with Four Needles (page 13). Directions are for woman's Small [shoe size 6]; changes for sizes Medium and Large [shoe sizes 8 and 10] are in parentheses.

Materials:

Light weight yarn: 2 skeins color desired.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Sport"** in 985 Blue Camo.

Double Pointed Knitting Needles: 3.75mm (US 5).

Extras: Split lock stitch marker, stitch holder, yarn needle.

GAUGE: 22 sts = 4"; 30 rows = 4" in St st. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

LEG: Cast on 42 (48, 54) sts. Divide sts onto 3 needles as follows: **Needle 1:** 11 (11, 14) sts; **Needle 2:** 21 (24, 27) sts: **Needle 3:** 10 (13, 13) sts. Join to work in the round, making sure the sts are not twisted. Place a marker in the first st of the first needle to mark the beginning of the round. *(See page 12).*

Rnd 1 (Right Side): * K1, P2; repeat from * around.
Repeat Rnd 1 for rib pat until 6 (6½, 7)" from beg, ending with Needle 3.

HEEL: With Needle 3, work in rib pat across sts on Needle 1 – 21 (24, 27) sts on Needle 3 for Heel. Place rem 21 (24, 27) sts from Needle 2 onto a holder for instep. Now work back and forth in rows as follows:
Row 1 (Wrong Side): Purl.
Row 2 (Right Side): Sl 1 knitwise, Knit across.
Row 3: Sl 1 purlwise, Purl across.
Rows 4-17: Repeat Rows 2 and 3.
Row 18: Repeat Row 2.

Turn Heel-Row 1 (Wrong Side): P13 (14, 16), P2tog, P1, **turn**, leaving rem 5 (7, 8) sts unworked.
Row 2 (Right Side): Sl 1 knitwise, K6 (5, 6), sl 1 K1, psso, K1, **turn**, leaving rem 5 (7, 8) sts unworked.
Row 3: Sl 1 purlwise, P7 (6, 7) P2tog, P1, **turn**, leaving rem sts unworked.
Row 4: Sl 1 knitwise, K8 (7, 8), sl 1 K1, psso, K1, **turn**.
Row 5: Sl 1 purlwise, P9 (8, 9) P2tog, P1, **turn**.
Row 6: Sl 1 knitwise, K10 (9, 10), sl 1 K1, psso, K1, **turn**.

Size Small Only-Row 7: Sl 1 purlwise, P11, P2tog, **turn**.
Row 8: Sl 1 knitwise, K11, sl 1 K1, psso – 13 sts.

Sizes Medium and Large Only-Row 7: Sl 1 purlwise, P (10, 11), P2tog, P1, **turn**.
Row 8: Sl 1 knitwise, K (11, 12), sl 1 K1, psso, K1, **turn**.

Size Medium Only-Row 9: Sl 1 purlwise, P12, P2 tog, **turn**.
Row 10: Sl 1 knitwise, K12, sl 1 K1, psso – 14 sts.

Size Large Only-Row 9: Sl 1 purlwise, P13, P2 tog, P1, **turn**.
Row 10: Sl 1 knitwise, K14, sl 1 K1, psso, K1 – 17 sts.

All Sizes-GUSSET: Slip instep sts onto a free needle: Needle 2.
Slip last 6 (7, 8) heel sts just worked onto free needle: Needle 1. With same needle, pick up and K12 sts along side of heel, work in rib pattern across 21 (24, 27) instep sts on Needle 2, with Needle 3, pick up and K12 sts along other side of heel and K across rem 7 (7, 9) heel sts – 58 (62, 68) sts.

Rnd 1: Needle 1: K to last 3 sts, K2tog, K1; **Needle 2:** work in pat across; **Needle 3:** K1, sl 1 K1, psso, K to end.
Rnd 2: Work even.
Rnds 3-16 (3-14, 3-14): Repeat Rnds 1 and 2 – 42 (48, 54) sts.

FOOT: Work even keeping Needles 1 and 3 in Stockinette st and Needle 2 in rib pat until foot from beg of heel measures 7 (7½, 7½)" or 1¾ (2, 2½)" less than desired length to toe.
TOE-Rnd 1: Needle 1: K to last 3 sts, K2tog, K1; **Needle 2:** K1, sl 1 K1, psso, K to last 3 sts, K2tog, K1; **Needle 3:** K1, sl 1 K1, psso, K to end of rnd.
Rnd 2: Knit.
Rnds 3–10: Repeat Rnds 1 and 2 – 22 (28, 34) sts.

Rnds 11-13 (11-15, 11-16): Repeat Rnd 1 – 10 (8, 10) sts.
Knit sts from Needle 1 onto Needle 3.
Cut yarn leaving 18" length for grafting toe.

Grafting: Thread yarn needle with yarn. Keeping the yarn needle and yarn under the points of the knitting needles, and holding the 2 needles together with yarn at the right of the back needle, work as follows: * Insert yarn needle through first st of front needle as if to knit and slip the st off, insert needle through 2nd st of front needle as if to purl, but leave the st on the needle; insert yarn through first st on back needle as if to purl and slip the st off, insert yarn through 2nd stitch on back needle as if to knit, but leave st on needle. Repeat from * until all the sts are joined. Take care to draw yarn up so that gauge of grafting equals gauge of knitting. Fasten off. Weave in ends on wrong side.

6 baby love blanket

Designed by Eileen Adler

It's fun to watch this baby blanket grow from one corner to its widest point, and then decrease down to opposite corner.

Instructions

Blanket measures approximately 37" x 37" square.

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 4 skeins color desired.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Baby Econo®"** in 1926 Sweet Dreams.

Knitting Needles: 8mm (US 11).

Extras: Yarn needle.

GAUGE: 16 sts= 6", 24 rows = 5" in pattern. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS:
Inc (increase) = Knit in the front loop of the next stitch as usual but leave it on the left needle, then Knit into the back loop of the same stitch and slip off the left needle – two stitches made from one.

S2KP = Slip the next 2 stitches from the left needle purlwise, Knit the next st, then pass the 2 slipped stitches over the knit stitch – one stitch made from three.

BLANKET-First Half: Cast on 3 sts.
Next Row: Knit. Now work in pattern as follows:
Rows 1 (Right Side): Inc in first st, K to last 2 sts, inc in next st, K1 – 2 sts increased.
Row 2: Purl.
Row 3 (Right Side): Inc in first st, K to last 2 sts, inc in next st, K1 – 2 sts increased.
Row 4: Knit.
Repeat Rows 1-4 for pattern until there are 131 sts, end by working Row 4. Each "leg" of the triangle should measure 37".

Second Half-Row 1: Slip 1, K1, psso, K to last 2 sts, K2tog – 2 sts decreased.
Row 2: Purl.
Row 3: Slip 1, K1, psso, K to last 2 sts, K2tog – 2 sts decreased.
Row 4: Knit.
Repeat Rows 1-4 for pattern until 3 sts remain.
Next Row: Purl.
Last Row: S2KP – 1 st remains. Fasten off. Weave in ends.

7 baby love sweater & hat

Designed by Eileen Adler

Show your love for baby with this precious sweater set. Heart appliqués are added to the hat after it is knitted.

Instructions

SWEATER

Sweater chest measurement is 17 (19½, 22, 25)".

Directions are for size 9 months; changes for 12, 18, and 24 months are in parentheses.

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 1 skein color desired.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Baby Econo®"** in 1722 Light Pink.

Knitting Needles: 4mm (US 6).
Crochet Hook: 4mm (US G-6).

Extras: Yarn needle.

GAUGE: 20 sts = 4"; 28 rows = 4" in St st. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

BACK: Cast on 80 (96, 110, 126) sts. Knit 6 rows. Now work in St st, beg K row, until 6 (6¾, 7½, 8¼)" from beg, end P row.

Shape Yoke (Right Side): * K2tog; repeat from * across – 40 (48, 55, 63) sts. Knit 1 row. Now work in Ridge pattern as follows:
Rows 1 and 3 (Right Side): Knit.
Row 2: Purl.
Row 4: Knit.
Repeat Rows 1-4 for Ridge pattern until 10¼ (11¾, 12¾, 13½)" from beg, end by working a wrong side row.
Divide for Neck and Shape Shoulders: Keeping continuity of pattern, work 13 (15, 17, 19) sts, turn and leave rem sts on the left hand needle. Work back across these same sts in pattern. Bind off.
With right side facing, attach yarn to rem sts, bind off next 14 (18, 21, 25) sts, work to end – 13 (15, 17, 19) sts. Work 1 row. Bind off.

LEFT FRONT: Cast on 39 (45, 51, 57) sts. Knit 6 rows. Now work in St st with Garter st (K every row) border as follows:
Row 1 and All Right Side Rows: Knit.
Row 2 and All Wrong Side Rows: K5, P to end.
Repeat Rows 1 and 2 until 6 (6¾, 7½, 8¼)" from beg, end wrong side row.

Shape Yoke: * K2tog; repeat from * to last 5 sts, K5 – 22 (25, 28, 31) sts. Knit 1 row. Now work in Ridge pattern as follows:
Rows 1 and 3 (Right Side): Knit.
Row 2: K5, P to end.
Row 4: Knit.
Repeat Rows 1-4 for Ridge pat until 9 (10, 10½, 11)" from beg, end by working a **right side** row.

Shape Neck and Shoulders: Keeping continuity of pattern, bind off 6 sts at beg (center front) of next row – 16 (19, 22, 25) sts. Dec 1 st at same edge every right side row until 13 (15, 17, 19) sts rem. Work even until front measures same as the back to shoulder, end wrong side row. Bind off.

RIGHT FRONT: Cast on 39 (45, 51, 57) sts. Knit 6 rows. Now work in St st with Garter st border as follows:
Row1 and All Right Side Rows: Knit.
Row 2 and All Wrong Side Rows: P to last

5 sts, K5.
Repeat Rows 1 and 2 until 6 (6¾, 7½, 8¼)" from beg, end wrong side row.

Shape Yoke: K5, * K2tog; rep from * across – 22 (25, 28, 31) sts. Knit 1 row. Now work in Ridge pattern as follows:
Rows 1 and 3 (Right Side): Knit.
Row 2: P to last 5 sts, K5.
Row 4: Knit.
Rep Rows 1-4 for Ridge pattern until 9 (10, 10½, 11)" from beg, end by working a **wrong side** row.

Shape Neck and Shoulders: Keeping continuity of pattern, bind off 6 sts at beg (center front) of next row – 16 (19, 22, 25) sts Dec 1 st at same edge every right side row until 13 (15, 17, 19) sts rem. Work even until front measures same as the back to shoulder, end wrong side row. Bind off.

SLEEVES: Cast on 28 (30, 32, 34) sts. Knit 5 rows. Knit 1 more row inc 9 sts evenly spaced – 37 (39, 41, 43) sts. Now work in St st, beg K row, shaping sides by inc 1 st each end of 5th row, then every 4 (6, 6, 6)th row until there are 45 (51, 53, 55) sts. Work even until 6 (6¾, 7½, 8¼)" from beg. Bind off.

FINISHING: Sew shoulder seams. Place center of sleeve tops at shoulder seams and sew in place between the first ridge of back and front yokes. Sew side and sleeve seams.

Note: For how to information on Chain Crochet Ties, see page 18.

Yoke Tie: With crochet hook, make a chain 45 (46, 47, 48)" long. Fasten off. Beginning and ending on right side of fabric, weave tie between sts just below the first ridge of yoke. Gather slightly and tie into a bow.

Neck Ties: With right side facing and crochet hook, attach yarn at corner of right neck and make a chain 7" long. Fasten off. Repeat at corner of left neck. Weave in ends.

HAT

Hat circumference measures 17 (18)". To fit head circumference 14 (16)".

Directions are for size Small/Medium [9-12 months]; changes for size Large/Extra Large [18-24 months] are in parentheses.

Materials:
Medium weight yarn: 1 skein color desired.

Project shown is stitched with **RED HEART® "Baby Econo®"** in 1722 Light Pink.

Knitting Needles: 4mm (US 6).

Extras: Yarn needle.

~~**GAUGE:** 20 sts = 4"; 28 rows = 4" in St st.~~ **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

~~**BRIM:** Cast on 84 (91) sts. Work in St st, beg K row, until 4" from beg, end by working a K row.~~
Next Row (Wrong Side): Knit.

* Now work in St st again, beg K row, for 1½ (2)" more, end by working a K row.
Next Row (Wrong Side): Knit. *

Repeat from * to * once more – total length from cast-on edge is 7 (8)".

Shape Crown-Row 1 (Right Side): [K5, K2tog] 12 (13) times – 72 (78) sts.
Row 2 and All Wrong Side Rows: Purl.
Row 3: [K4, K2tog] 12 (13) times – 60 (65) sts.
Row 5: [K3, K2tog] 12 (13) times – 48 (52) sts.
Row 7: [K2, K2tog] 12 (13) times – 36 (39) sts.
Row 9: [K1, K2tog] 12 (13) times – 24 (26) sts.
Row 11: [K2tog] 12 (13) times – 12 (13) sts.
Row 13: [K2tog] 6 times, K0 (1) – 6 (7) sts.
Row 14: Purl.

Cut yarn leaving a 12" tail. Thread tail into yarn needle and weave through the rem 6 (7) sts purlwise; draw up firmly; fasten securely.
FINISHING: Sew back seam. Lower edge of brim will curl to the right side.

Hearts-Make 8 (9): Leaving a 12" tail, cast on 11 sts. Knit 6 rows.
Next Row: Knit 5 sts, take the next st off the left needle and unravel it all the way down, take the right hand needle and dip it under all loose strands, wrap the working yarn around the needle and bring the needle with the new st to the front, Knit rem 5 sts – 11 sts.
Next Row: Knit.
Next 10 Rows: Sl 1, K1, psso, K to end – 1 st remains at end of last row. Fasten off. Cut yarn leaving a 12" tail.

Place the hearts along the lowest ridge of the hat so the side of the heart sits on the ridge. Using the cast-on and bind-off tails, sew 7 (8) of the hearts evenly spaced around the hat allowing them to overlap the middle ridge slightly. Sew the last heart to the top of the crown with the point of the heart facing the seam.

8 cables in squares throw

Designed by Cathy Payson

You make this afghan in panels, so it is as easy as making a few scarves!

8 cables in squares throw

Instructions

Throw measures 47" x 62".

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 4 skeins each of 3 colors.

Project shown is stitched in **RED HEART® "Super Saver®"** 330 Linen **CA**, 400 Grey Heather **CB**, and 336 Warm Brown **CC**.

Knitting Needles: 10mm (US 15).

Extras: Cable needle; yarn needle.

GAUGE: 9 sts = 4"; 15 rows = 4" in Seed st using 2 strands of yarn held together. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

NOTE: Hold 2 strands of a color together throughout. Throw is knit in 5 panels, and then sewn together.

PATTERN STITCHES:

SEED STITCH:

Row 1: K1, * P1, K1; repeat from * across. Repeat Row 1 for Seed st.

CABLE PATTERN:

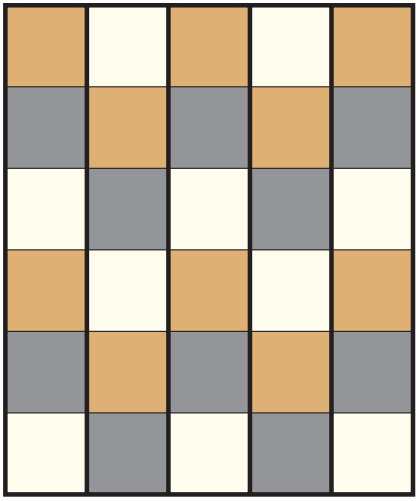
Row 1 (Right Side): P7, inc in next st, [K2, inc in next st] twice, P7 – 24 sts.
Row 2: K8, P8, K8.
Row 3: P8, K8, P8.
Row 4: K8, P8, K8.
Rows 5-8: Repeat Rows 3 and 4 twice.
Row 9: P8, sl next 4 sts onto cable needle and leave at back of work, K4, then K4 from cable needle, P8.
Row 10: Repeat Row 2.
Rows 11-22: Repeat Rows 3 and 4 six times.
Row 23: Repeat Row 9.
Row 24: Repeat Row 2.
Rows 25-30: Repeat Rows 3 and 4 three times.
Row 31: Repeat Row 3.
Row 32: K7, P2tog, [P2, P2tog] twice, K7 – 21 sts.

CENTER PANEL: With **CA**, cast on 21 sts. Work in Seed st for 11" (1" for lower border, 10" for block).
Change to **CB** and work Rows 1-32 of Cable pattern.
Change to **CC** and work in Seed st for 10".
Change to **CA** and repeat Rows 1-32 of Cable pattern.
Change to **CB** and work in Seed st for 10".
Change to **CC** and repeat Rows 1-32 of Cable pattern. Continue in **CC** and change to Seed st for 1" for top border. Bind off in pattern.

RIGHT PANEL: With **CA**, cast on 25 sts. Work in Seed st for 11". Change to **CB** and work Seed st over first 4 sts for border and work Cable pattern Row 1 across rem 21 sts. Keeping 4 sts of right edge in Seed st, complete same as for Center Panel.

LEFT PANEL: With **CA**, cast on 25 sts. Work in Seed st for 11". Change to **CB** and work Cable pattern Row 1 across first 21 sts and work Seed st over last 4 sts for border. Keeping 4 sts of left edge in Seed st, complete same as for Center Panel.

INNER PANEL (Make 2): With **CB**, cast on 21 sts. Work in Seed st for 1" for lower border. Work Rows 1-32 of Cable pattern.
Change to **CC** and work in Seed st for 10".
Change to **CA** and repeat Rows 1-32 of Cable pattern.
Change to **CB** and work in Seed st for 10".
Change to **CC** and repeat Rows 1-32 of Cable pattern.
Change to **CA** and work in Seed st for 11".
Bind off in pattern.



FINISHING: Sew panels together taking up a whole stitch from each edge. Weave in ends.

9 comfort pillows

Choose the diagonal or block pattern and add a comfy pillow to your favorite relaxing spot.

Instructions

Each pillow measures 18" x 18".

Materials:

Medium weight yarn: 2 skeins color desired for each pillow.

Projects shown stitched in **RED HEART® "Super Saver®"** 0360 Café and 4313 Aran Fleck.

Knitting Needles: 5mm (US 8).

Extras: 18" x 18" pillow forms, yarn needle.

GAUGE: 16 sts = 4"; 24 rows = 4" in St st. **CHECK YOUR GAUGE. Use any size needles to obtain the specified gauge.**

BLOCK PATTERN PILLOW

BACK & FRONT (Alike): Cast on 84 sts.
Row 1 (Right Side): Knit.
Row 2: Purl. **Row 3:** Knit.
Row 4: K2, * P2, K11; repeat from * to last st 4 sts; P2, K2.
Row 5: P2, * K2, P11; repeat from * to last st 4 sts; K2, P2.
Row 6: Repeat Row 4.
Row 7: P2, * K2, P2, K7, P2; repeat from * to last 4 sts; K2, P2.
Row 8: K2, * P2, K2, P7, K2; repeat from * to last 4 sts; P2, K2.
Row 9: Repeat Row 7.
Row 10: [K2, P2] twice, K3, * [P2, K2] twice, P2, K3; repeat from * to last 8 sts; [P2, K2] twice.
Row 11: [P2, K2] twice, P3, * [K2, P2] twice, K2, P3; repeat from * to last 8 sts; [K2, P2] twice.
Rows 12 and 13: Repeat Rows 10 and 11.
Row 14: Repeat Row 8.
Rows 15 and 16: Repeat Rows 7 and 8.
Row 17: Repeat Row 5.
Rows 18 and 19: Repeat Rows 4 and 5.
Row 20: Purl.
Repeat Rows 1-20 4 times more, then rep Rows 1 and 2 again. Bind off.

FINISHING: Hold front and back with right sides together. Sew 3 sides. Turn right side out and insert pillow form. Sew remaining side closed.

DIAGONAL TEXTURE PILLOW

BACK & FRONT (Alike): Cast on 88 sts.
Row 1 (Right Ride): * K1, P1, K1, P5; rep from * across.
Row 2: * K5, P1, K1, P1; repeat from * across.
Row 3: * K1, P1, K5, P1; repeat from * across.
Row 4: * K1, P5, K1, P1; repeat from * across.
Row 5: Repeat Row 4. **Row 6:** Repeat Row 3.
Row 7: Repeat Row 2. **Row 8:** Repeat Row 1.
Row 9: P4, * K1, P1, K1, P5; repeat from * to last 4 sts; [K1, P1] twice.
Row 10: [K1, P1] twice, * K5, P1, K1, P1; repeat from * to last 4 sts; K4.
Row 11: K3, P1, K1, P1, * K5, P1, K1, P1; repeat from * to last 2 sts; K2.
Row 12: P2, K1, P1, K1, * P5, K1, P1, K1; repeat from * to last 3 sts; P3.
Row 13: Repeat Row 12. **Row 14:** Repeat Row 11.
Row 15: Repeat Row 10. **Row 16:** Repeat Row 9.
Repeat Rows 1-16 until 18" from beg, end by working a wrong side row. Bind off in pattern.

FINISHING: Hold front and back with right sides together. Sew 3 sides. Turn right side out and insert pillow form. Sew remaining side closed.

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